

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 1. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DOCUMENTS,

TRANSMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS
WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, OF 7th
DECEMBER, 1819.

No. II.

Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir—I have just received a courier extraordinary of my government, and by the despatches he has brought me, I am authorized by his majesty to give a greater extent to the proposals which I made to you, for adjusting and terminating amicably all the subjects in dispute between the two powers.

As the great difficulty which has hitherto opposed this desirable arrangement, is the exact demarcation of the line which divides, or should divide, the dominions of the crown of Spain from the territory of the United States westward of the Mississippi, and, as you were pleased to state to me, in your note of 30th Nov. last, that the principal motive which induced the president to withdraw the proposals which you had made to me, by his direction, was the want of instructions authorizing me to extend the boundary line to the Pacific ocean, I have the honor to inform you that his majesty, although then unacquainted with the proposals made by you to me, in your note of the 31st of October, with a view to give an eminent proof of his sincere and generous friendship for this republic, has been pleased to authorize me to settle this point, and others embraced by former proposals. If the president should agree to your entering into an amicable arrangement of them; and also to modify, on his part, the proposals you have made to me, I do not doubt that either by correspondence or in conference, we may speedily attain the desired object—the termination of this interesting affair. I flatter myself that the president as well as the whole American people, cannot but fail to acknowledge, in this disposition of his majesty, (before he had a knowledge of the exorbitant pretensions of your government) the good faith and generosity of his proceeding, and to admit, that a measure at once so frank and so decided, claims a correspondent feeling on the part of this republic; the maintenance of perfect amity and good correspondence between the two powers being obviously calculated to promote the best interests of both.

In the expectation of being soon favored with the decision of the President, I beg leave to renew to you the assurances of my high respect; and I pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1819.

Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir: In consequence of the wish expressed by you yesterday, in the interview to which you were pleased to invite me, that I would state the proposals for which I am authorised by the fresh instructions I have received by a special messenger from my government, and relying on your assurances, that, notwithstanding the proposals you had made to me, the President would take those into consideration which I might make anew for the purpose of settling amicably all pending differences, I have the honor to confirm to you those which I made in my note of the 16th November last, and to add thereto, that his majesty will agree that the boundary line between the two states, shall extend from the source of the Missouri, westward to the Columbia river, and, along the middle thereof, to the Pacific ocean. If this basis should be accepted by the president, as I trust it will, inasmuch as it presents the means of realizing his great plan of extending a navigation from the Pacific to the remote points of the northern states and of the ocean, and of enlarging the dominion of the republic, by the acquisition of both the Floridas, I will have no hesitation in agreeing to an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to both nations, upon the point on which we differ, relating to the indemnity claimed for the injuries resulting from the occupation of the territories of the king by the forces of this Union.

I conceive that you, as well as the president, and the whole American people, cannot but see, in this evidence of the spirit of conciliation by which his catholic majesty is actuated, a certain pledge of his desire to strengthen and cement the ties of friendship with this republic, and I trust that the answer of the president will correspond with the sacrifices made by his majesty, as well with a view to the prompt satisfaction of the citizens of the United States, for whatever injuries they may have sustained, as to the complete removal of every cause of future disagreement between the two nations. But if, contrary to my expectations, this should not be the case, I shall feel a sincere regret in seeing this desirable arrangement protracted, until his majesty, on being acquainted with the extraordinary pretensions of your government, by the despatches of which Don Luis Noel, the secretary of this le-

gation, was the bearer, may transmit to me such orders as he may deem expedient.

I renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration, and I pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, January 16, 1819.

The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 20th, 1819.

Sir—Your letter of the 16th inst. has been submitted to the consideration of the president of the United States, by whose directions I have the honor of informing you, that the proposal to draw the western boundary line, between the United States and the Spanish territories on this continent, from the source of the Missouri to the Columbia river, cannot be admitted. I have to add, that, for the purpose of an immediate arrangement of affairs with Spain, this government repeats the proposal contained in my letter to you of the 31st October last, and if you are not authorized to agree to it, we are willing to adjust the other subjects of difference, leaving that to be settled hereafter. But, if your powers are incompetent to accept either of these offers, the president thinks it useless to pursue the discussion any further of subjects upon which there can be no hope entertained of concluding an agreement between us.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir—I have received your note of the 29th January, in which you are pleased to state to me, that, having laid before the president my note of the 16th, he has directed you to inform me that my proposal to fix the boundary between the two states, by a line from the source of the river Missouri to the Columbia, and along the course of the latter to the Pacific, is inadmissible; but that, with a view to an immediate arrangement of affairs with Spain, you repeat to me the proposal contained in your note of the 31st October last, and add, that, if I am not authorized to agree to it, we may adjust the other subjects of difference, leaving that to be settled hereafter.

My powers authorize me to adjust all such differences as his majesty was apprised of at the date of my last despatch, which are of the 4th November.—The proposal referred to by you is of the 31st October preceding, and in all probability, no answer to it can be expected before the middle or end of March. Taking into consideration, however, on the one hand, the earnest desire of his catholic majesty to terminate these matters before the rising of congress, and thereby to avoid the further delay of a twelve-month in settling the indemnities claimed by the citizens of the Union, and, on the other, the probable anxiety of your government to carry into execution the establishments contemplated in the Floridas, I am prepared to take upon myself the definitive settlement of the points in controversy, provided the president, animated by correspondent feelings, is willing to modify the proposals made to me, so as to render them consistent and compatible with the interests of both powers.

I have proved to you, in the most satisfactory manner, that neither the Red River of Natchitoches, nor the Columbia ever formed the boundary of Louisiana; but, as you have intimated to me, that it is useless to pursue the discussion any further, I acquiesce with you thereon, and I agree that, keeping out of view the rights which either power may have to the territory in dispute, we should confine ourselves to the settlement of those points which may be for the mutual interest and convenience of both.

Upon this view, therefore, of the subject, and considering that the motive for declining to admit my proposal of extending the boundary line from the Missouri to the Columbia, and along that river to the Pacific, appears to be the wish of the president to include within the limits of the Union all the branches and rivers emptying into the said river Columbia, I will adapt my proposals on this point so as fully to satisfy the demand of the United States, without losing sight of the essential object, namely: that the boundary line shall, as far as possible, be natural and clearly defined, and leave no room for dispute to the inhabitants on either side.

Having thus declared to you my readiness to meet the views of the United States, in the essential point of their demand, I have to state to you, that his majesty is unable to agree to the admission of the Red River to its source, as proposed by you. This river rises within a few leagues of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico; and, as I flatter myself, the United States have no hostile intentions towards Spain, at the moment we are using all our efforts to strengthen the existing friendship between the two nations, it must be indifferent to them to accept the Arkansas instead of the Red River as the boundary. This opinion is strengthened by the well known fact, that the intermediate space between these two rivers is so much impregnated

with nitre, as scarcely to be susceptible of improvement.

In consideration of these obvious reasons, I propose to you, that drawing the boundary line from the Gulph of Mexico, by the river Sabine, as laid down by you, it shall follow the course of that river to its source; thence, by the 94th degree of longitude, to the Red River of Natchitoches, and along the same to the 95th degree; and, crossing it at that point, to run by a line due north to the Arkansas, and along it to its source; thence, by a line due west, till it strikes the source of the river St. Clemente, or Multnomah, in latitude 41 degrees, and along that river to the Pacific ocean.

After having exchanged their powers,

they shall be delivered to the commissioners which his catholic majesty, or the captain general of the Havana, may send for that purpose, in order that the said territories may be delivered up in a regular manner to the commissioners or officers appointed by the United States to receive them.

X. All the grants of lands made by

his catholic majesty, or by his legitimate

authorities, in the aforesaid territories of

the two Floridas, and others which his

majesty cedes to the United States, shall

be confirmed and acknowledged as valid,

excepting those grants which may have

been made after the 24th January of

last year, the date that the first pro-

posals were made for the cession of these

provinces, which shall be held null, in

consideration of the grantees not having

complied with the conditions of the ces-

sion.

XI. His catholic majesty, desiring to

give a distinguished proof of his friend-

ship to the United States, cedes to them,

in full property and sovereignty, all the

territories which belong to him, situated

to the eastward of the Mississippi, known

by the names of East and West Florida,

such as they were ceded to him by great

Britain in 1783; and with the limits by

which they are designated in the treaty

of limits and navigation, concluded be-

tween Spain and the United States, on

the 27th October, 1795.

XII. The adjacent islands depen-

dent on said provinces, public squares,

public edifices, fortifications, bar-

racks, and other buildings which are

not the property of some private individ-

uals, achievements and documents, which

relate directly to the property and sov-

ereignty of said provinces, are included

in this article.

XIII. That at no time whatever there

may be any dispute or mistake in the

boundaries which shall separate, in fu-

ture, the territories of his catholic ma-

jesty and those of the United States, to

the Westward of the Mississippi, the two

high contracting parties have agreed

to fix them in the following manner:—

The boundary line between the two

countries shall begin on the Gulf of

Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine

in the sea; continuing north, along the

middle of that river, to the 32° of lati-

tude;

33° of latitude where it strikes the Rio

Roxo of Natchitoches, Red River, fol-

lowing the course of the Rio Roxo to the

westward to the 100° of longitude;

and 33° of latitude where it crosses that

river; thence, by a line due north,

by the 100° of longitude from Lon-

don, according to Melish's map, till it

enters the river Arkansas; thence, along

the middle of the Arkansas, to the 42° of

latitude; thence, a line shall be drawn to

the westward by the same parallel of

latitude to the source of the river San

Clemente, or Multnomah, following the

course of that river to the 42° of latitude;

and thence, by a line due west, to the

Pacific Ocean. All the country belong-

ing to his catholic majesty included in

the said line to the eastward, his majesty

cedes to the United States, in full prop-

erty and sovereignty, forever; as also

the islands in the river Sabine, Red Riv-

er of Natchitoches, Arkansas, and Multi-

nomah, that may be situated within the

limits which are here pointed out; both

parties to maintain the navigation of all

of them free as respects the parts there-

of which constitute their frontiers.

V. To fix this line with more preci-

sion, and to place the landmarks which

shall designate exactly the limits of both

nations, each of the contracting par-

ties shall appoint a commissioner and a sur-

voyer, who shall meet before the termina-

tion of one year from the date of the ratifi-

cation of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the

Red River, and proceed to run and mark the said line, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated;

they shall make out plans and keep journ-

als of their proceedings, and the result

agreed upon by them shall be considered

as part of this treaty, and shall have the

same force as if it were inserted therein.

The two governments will amicably agree

respecting the necessary articles to be

furnished to those persons, and also

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Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, JANUARY 7.

TO OUR PATRONS.

This number commences a new series of the *Gazette*. While we are enabled to say that we have experienced no diminution of our list of subscribers—we are compelled to remark that our the actual receipts of the office are much less than they have been in former years.

The wants of the office are great and pressing; and we hope those who owe us, will call and settle their accounts. To be dunned, we know by experience, is very disagreeable. To convey to our customers the same disagreeable sensations, by repeated calls for small sums, is entirely averse from our wish. We therefore respectfully hope that such as may be in arrears, will call and settle their accounts—and thus enable us to satisfy our creditors and buy our bread. From those who have not paid their subscriptions for the last year, and will advance for the present, six dollars will be taken in full for both.

The *Kentucky Gazette* will continue to be conducted on the same principles which have heretofore characterized it. Where boldness of sentiment is necessary, we shall never display timidity. The unhappy state of affairs at this time, requires energy in our councils, and decision in the *PRESS*. Uninfluenced by expectations of special grace or favor and unbiased by the terrors which may be exhibited by aristocratic leaders—we shall unhesitatingly do all we can to promote the public weal.

Subscribers at a distance will be kind enough to enclose their dues, in good notes, by mail. We will hazard the safety of conveyance.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

This interesting and important subject agitates, more and more, every quarter of the United States. Whether the friends of the admission of Missouri into the union, without restriction, have increased since last winter, is wholly uncertain. It is consequently without the pale of possibility to pronounce, with any degree of exactness, upon the fate of the bill now pending in the national legislature. Before its postponement to the second Monday in March, an extraordinary degree of feeling began to display itself—particularly on the part of eastern men opposed to the further introduction of slavery. Mr. Taylor (of New York) seems not to have lost any of the flaming zeal by which he placed himself in such *bad eminence* in the discussion of last session.

The enemies to the existence of slavery west of the Mississippi, must be actuated by views which, if successful, will lead to one of two results—either of which would be greatly deprecated by the rational supporters of freedom and national harmony. We mean, that they intend, by the contemplated restriction, to pave the way for our vast western empire to become *Yankee States*, & thereby ensure the preponderance of New England politics in the management of the general government—or, which is dreadfully worse, they intend a dismemberment of the Union, by waging war, under the disguise of affected philanthropy, against the southern, middle and western slave states, and against the people of Missouri and Arkansas.

This latter consequence is not, we fear, a chimera. If the territory west is locked against slave emigration, what is to be the ultimate consequence? According to every principle of calculation this description of population will double once in every twenty years. Confine it to the states in which it now exists, and the most alarming danger will soon begin to threaten them. Rebellion, of the most devastating character, will ensue—and is it reasonable to suppose that the probability of such a consequence will be submitted to by the different sections owning slaves, in the event of the northern and eastern people imposing restriction. The anticipation of civil war, of internal commotion of any kind, and above all, of a severance of this great and splendid confederation, fills the mind with deep and melancholy gloom. But should resistance to the rights of Missouri be pertinaciously adhered to, forebodings of such a fatal state of things, will of necessity perturb the bosom of every reflecting man.

It is pretty well ascertained that Missouri will form a constitution, and claim the right of admission into the union on a footing with the original states, who

ther congress pass a law for that purpose or not. If she does so against the consent of congress, she will of course be prepared to protect her conduct, and her sister territory will join her, heart and hand. It would be well for the eastern members of congress to make a solemn pause, before they invite such awful extremities.

Humanity itself revolts at the restriction spoken of. Slavery is tolerated among us; and the more the unfortunate beings are scattered, the better for them. If it be an evil to hold slaves, of which there is no doubt, the more that evil is diversified throughout the continent, the less it will be felt in any one quarter. It cannot be denied, that the means of treating slaves well, in every respect, are as abundant on the other side of the Mississippi, as they are on this. No injury could therefore result to them. Slavery has been tolerated there for an hundred years, and its continuance, in our estimation, is guaranteed by the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States.

We are proud to have it in our power to remark that this state will throw her corporate weight into congress, in opposition to any restriction. The legislature, in doing this, exercises the privileges of a free people—and the constituents of the members of that body will hear them out in the course pursued. It is deemed unnecessary to copy into our columns the resolutions, on that subject, introduced by Col. James Johnson. Their only object is to convey the sense of Kentucky as being hostile to restriction.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

Some of the gentlemen who manage this institution, appear to be utterly dismayed, by the free and unceremonious manner, with which Gracchus has presumed to expose a few of its secrets and corruptions. They had, no doubt, flattened themselves that there was no person to be found in this bank-ridden town, who would have the audacity to investigate their conduct, or impugn their motives. But they have discovered by this time, that though the oppression and despotic policy of the banks, has tied the tongues of many who were formerly wont to utter their sentiments with unrestrained freedom; yet there are still a few left, unrestrained by their fetters, and unawed by their power—who have both the capacity to discover their malversations, and the spirit to proclaim them to the world.

Thank God, we are not all sunk into so deplorable and despicable a condition, that a formidable minded aristocracy can persevere in its abuses and outrages on society with impunity, and silence with a frown the least murmur of complaint. The vigilance to watch, and the spirit to expose the progress of corruption, in all public institutions, still exist, and we sincerely hope will never become extinct.

In vain do bank directors exclaim against the licentiousness of the press; in vain do they denounce those, who warn society of the dangers to be apprehended from the abuse of the extensive and almost unrestrained powers of banking associations. The public mind, which has too long slumbered, is at length aroused, and will pursue the investigation which we have commenced. The officers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank deceive themselves, if they expect to silence the murmurs of public indignation, which begin to be heard, by expressing their contempt for those whose writings first produced the excitement; and the president and cashier separately deceive themselves, if they imagine any effect will be produced by having withdrawn their patronage from the Press which had the *unheard of hardship* to publish those writings. The legislature will be called on, during its present session, to decide whether they will perpetuate the curse entailed on the country by the legislature of 1818, which passed the law incorporating what are called the Independent Banks;—or, whether they will at once free the country from this monstrous evil, by an entire repeal of that law.

Doubts were once entertained by some of our citizens, as to the competency of the legislature to repeal a charter granted by their predecessors—but they have been dissipated by unanswerable arguments, and all now concur in the opinion, that this power is incident to, and inseparable from the legislature.

If the Independent Banks have defeated the objects for which they were created; if, instead of relieving the distresses of the country, they have increased them ten fold; if they embarrassed its commerce, destroyed its circulating medium, and banished the precious metals;

tals; if, instead of faithfully executing their trust and honestly performing the duties expected of them, they have employed their charters and resources to oppress and grind the people; if, instead of furnishing a sound and wholesome circulating medium, they have given us one corrupt and worthless; and if, instead of a liberal and enlightened policy, they have adopted the merciless system of cold blooded & heartless usurers, then let the legislature perform their duty deprive them of their charters and take from them the power of doing further and greater mischief. That these banks have not fulfilled the objects of their creation; that they have operated as a curse, and not as a blessing on the state, is confessed and declared aloud by the whole country, who with one voice demand the repeal of their charters—and the revocation of the destructive powers with which they have been invested. What can be said for the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, why it should not be included in this general denunciation, and this *BAN* of the Republic? Can it with truth be alleged, that the operations of this institution have produced any good to society? If they have, where are the evidences? Are they to be found in the loud complaints of a majority of the stockholders—or in the bitter lamentations of those who have received their *favors*? Are they to be found in the *budget of frosty bills*, which gripping avarice and remorseless cupidity have extorted from the victims of the bank, and who, to escape from immediate torture, thus increased their own distresses, and fed the maw of this insatiable aman?

Are they to be found in the growing prosperity of our MANUFACTURERS, assisted by the accommodations of the bank—the of the improved condition of our MECHANICS—on the prospering state of our FARMERS? In vain will the managers of this bank call on this class of the community to bear witness in their behalf. None will appear to answer their appeal:—all will step forth to utter their complaints and maledictions.

Banks generally, (and we cannot now designate an exception) are in truth confederacies of *usurers*, who, having combined their talents and money, are enabled under the sanction of their chartered privileges, to pursue their profession with greater effect and success than individuals could do. It becomes the legislature, whether such associations are worthy of the countenance and protection of the law. If usury is a *public good*, then let them be patronized; but if it is a *public curse*, deprive them of their charters—check the arrogance of their directors—blast their hopes of gain—and rescue the country from their iron fangs.

We discover an address to HENRY CLAY, in the *Argus* of to day, calculated or intended to dissuade that PATRIOT from consenting to serve his state in the executive chair. We regret the object of the publication, and acknowledge a little “surprise” in the belief that it springs from a source we least expected. We respectfully tender our sorrow that so good a republican, as we think the author is, could take any step to mar the wishes of the Kentucky public. If Mr. Clay will yield to the wishes of the state, in becoming a candidate, other considerations should give way. There are but few, if any, political characters, the election of any one of whom to the high office of governor, would redeem us half so effectually, as the preferment of that gentleman.

STATE LINE.

On Saturday last the legislature by joint ballot of both branches, elected the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and the Hon. JOHN ROWAN commissioners to meet those from Tennessee, in order to settle the boundary line between the two states. We feel very much gratified at this able appointment; and no doubt can exist that the gentlemen selected will guard well, in their negotiations, the rights and dignity of Kentucky; while every thing will be yielded to Tennessee which reason or justice can require.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
The first number of the “*Lexington Public Advertiser*,” by D. BRADFORD, was issued on Wednesday last. We do not doubt but that it will be rendered a valuable and useful paper. Its principles are of the right stamp, and no danger of a change—the Editor being what is called “*a good Trouv*” in the political sea.

We have also received the two first numbers of the “*Kentucky Republican*,” published at Hopkinsville, Ky. by PUTNAM EWING. It is a neat print, on a royal sheet—and its politics are democratic.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Esq. one of the representatives from this county, has resigned his seat as a director in the Uni-

ted States Branch Bank at Lexington. We felicitate this gentleman upon the correct course he has thus adopted. The Legislature of South Carolina expelled a member for holding a similar station in the branch at Charleston—it is a subject of joy that our representative has voluntarily abandoned the trust.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

We have received from Messrs. REICH, STARR & CO. of Pittsburg a letter enclosing a specimen of the impression different sized type cast at their foundry—and we have no hesitation in saying that it is as handsome as any we have ever seen, whether English or American.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

A Catalogue of the officers and Students in Transylvania University on the first inst. has been published, from which it appears that there are

Medical Students,	34
Senior Sophisters,	7
Junior Sophisters,	16
Sophomores,	24
Freshmen,	7
Irregulars,	49
Preparatory Departments,	99
Total	215

Exclusive of the Class of Natural History 22 and several Medical Students who are studying in Lexington, but not Matriculated.

Officers of the Lexington Library, for 1820, elected by the Share-holders on the first, inst.

ROB. R. BARR, J. G. TROTTER, THOS. T. BARR, JOS. TOWLER, Wm. LEAVY. Directors.

W. W. WORSLEY, Treasurer.
THOS. M. PRIMISS, Librarian.

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the town of Lexington, for the year 1820:

DAVID McGOWAN, L. YOUNG, CHARLES HUMPHREYS, A. PARKER, C. W. CLOUD, J. W. HUNT, J. E. DAVIS, RICH. HIGGINS, O. KEENE, STEPHEN CHIPLEY, E. WARFIELD.

The following gentlemen were elected on the 1st January, in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
E. WARFIELD, WM. POLLOCK, C. CARR, R. HIGGINS, WM. MORTON, E. I. WINTER, J. E. DAVIS, WM. W. WORSLEY. Directors.

INSTRUCTION.

By a sketch of last Friday's proceedings, published in the *Gazette* of to day, it will be seen that the popular branch of the Legislature have again asserted the republican doctrine of INSTRUCTION. The report of the debate is very imperfect; but the principal positions are correctly given.

On the same subject, the Pennsylvania legislature refused on the 16th Dec. to insert the word *instruct*—81 to 13. *There is something rotten in Denmark.*

CONGRESS.

We have but little matter of interest from Washington City. Mr. SERGEANT, from the Judiciary committee in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States. It is probable a law will be made on this subject. The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (of Kentucky,) has submitted a proposition to abolish credits on sales of public lands, and Mr. TRIMBLE, (of the same state,) has proposed to inquire into the expediency of doing away the credit allowed for duties on imports and tonnage. Neither of these subjects at our last dates had progressed so far as to present a probability of any definite result.

On the motion of MR. SHAW, a resolution was passed on the 23d Dec. requesting the president to lay before the house as early a day as practicable an account of the expenditure of monies heretofore appropriated for building fortifications, including the years 1816 and 1819, with a detailed exhibit of the nature and magnitude of the works at each place.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

From the polite attention of a member of the house of Representatives, we are enabled to present a general outline of what was done from Friday until Tuesday evening last.

A bill which originated in the Senate for the relief of certain sheriffs—and giving them until July next to pay their revenue and taxes, was taken up in the house and promptly rejected.

A bill from the Senate amending the laws relative to divorces, was taken up, and the second reading being dispensed with, it was, on motion of Col. J. S. SMITH, committed for amendment.

Except some local matters, Monday and Tuesday were principally consumed in the house of Representatives in the discussion of the bill offered by Maj. HOWARD to regulate damages on protested bills of exchange. In Committee of the whole, Mr. Speaker HARDIN offered an amendment by way of substitute, which was adopted, and the object of which was to repeal the law allowing damages on inland bills which may be protested. In this shape the subject was presented to the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

MR. WICKLIFFE, from the select committee, has reported a bill for the establishment of primary schools in this Commonwealth. This bill contemplates laying off the different counties into school districts, and vests authority in a majority of the citizens of each to levy and collect a tax in money or property, or both.

and employ a teacher, &c. The bill passed to a second reading.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

On Tuesday last the election of Directors for the Bank of Kentucky on the part of the stockholders was closed, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Daniel WEISIGER, Isham TALBOT, A. J. MITCHELL, Ben. TAYLOR, John BROWN and John C. T. TENDEN.

A poll was opened at which the stockholders voted in favor or against a suspension of specie payments. A large majority having appeared in favor of that measure, a meeting of the board of Directors was held in the evening, who resolved unanimously on an immediate suspension. This resolution has been carried into effect and the vaults of the Bank are now shut.

It is believed that the Legislature will support the Bank in this important measure.—*Argus.*

Kentucky Legislature.

[REPORTED FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

The bill from the senate providing for the appointment of commonwealth's attorneys was taken up and read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the senate authorizing the insertion of advertisements in the “Lexington Public Advertiser,” was taken up, read the first time, and the second reading being dispensed with, it was committed to a select committee with a view to amend it by adding other sections to include other papers.

Mr. SANDFORD presented a counter petition to those heretofore presented praying a new county out of parts of Henry and Gallatin. Referred.

Mr. HOWARD presented a petition from a portion of the citizens of Madison county, praying to be relieved from working on the turnpike road. Referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the bill establishing a new county out of parts of Barren & Cumberland was taken up, and the second reading being dispensed with, it was referred to the proper committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a remonstrance from a portion of the citizens of Cumberland against the erection of said county. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. LITTLE asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law establishing a turnpike from Georgetown to Cincinnati and other purposes. Leave referred.

Mr. KNIGHT got leave to bring in a bill to endow the Medical College lately established in this commonwealth.

Mr. HOWARD got leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws regulating the towns of Richmond and Hopkinsville.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the joint resolution instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress to vote against any restriction, as to slavery, in the Missouri bill, now before congress, was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to strike out the word instruction, so as to let the resolution be a request upon the members of both branches of the national legislature from this state.

Mr. J. JOHNSON opposed the motion, & contended for the right of the legislature to instruct their senators on any subject they thought proper.

Mr. WORRINGTON hoped the motion would prevail, not because he was opposed to the doctrine of instruction; but he thought the subject matter of the resolution only allowed the legislature to express an opinion.

MR. McAfee was unwilling to change the language of the resolution as it was reported. He considered the right to instruct as long ago settled, and thought it unnecessary and improper to attempt to agitate the subject anew.

MR. HAYS was opposed to the

Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury Department,
December 10, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

1st of the Revenue.

The net revenue arising from the duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1815, amounted to \$49,555,642 76, viz:

Customs, (see statement A)	36,306,022 51
Internal duties	5,963,225 88
Direct tax	5,723,152 25
Public lands	1,287,959 28
Postage, and other incidental receipts	275,282 84

That which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1816, amounted to \$36,657,904 72, viz:

Customs, (see statement A)	27,484,100 36
Internal duties	4,296,133 25
Direct tax	2,783,343 20
Postage and other incidental receipts	237,840 53

That which accrued from the same sources, during 1817, amounted to \$24,365,227 32, viz:

Customs, (see statement A)	17,524,775 15
Internal duties	2,676,882 77
Direct tax	1,833,737 04
Public lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock)	2,015,977
Postage and other incidental receipts	313,855 38

And that which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1818, amounted to \$26,095,200 65, viz:

Customs, (see statement A)	21,828,451 48
Arrears of internal duties, (see statement B)	947,946 33
Arrears of direct tax (see statement B)	263,926 01
Public lands, exclusive of the Mississippi stock, (see statement C)	2,464,527 90
Postage dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts, (see statement B)	590,348 93

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which have accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds \$18,000,000.

And the sales of public lands during the same period, have exceeded \$700,000 dollars.

The payment into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to (inclusive of \$169,594 07, in Treasury Notes) \$19,550,607 17.

Customs 15,604,081 58

Public lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock,) 2,858,556 61

Arrears of internal duties 195,531 02

Arrears of direct tax 72,880 24

First instalment payable by the United States Bank 500,000

First dividend on the U. S. States shares in the U. S. Bank 175,000

Incidental receipts 59,075 43

Repayments 85,462 20

And the payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources are estimated at 5,000,000 00

Making the whole amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1819, (exclusive of 169,594 07 in Treasury Notes,) 24,381,013 10

Which added to the balance in the Treasury on the first day of January last, (exclusive of \$2,155 51 in Treasury Notes,) amounting to 1,446,371 23

Makes the amount of 25,827,33 33

The application of this sum for the year 1819, is estimated as follows, viz:

To the 30th Sept. the payments, (exclusive of \$81,161 70 in Treasury Notes, which have been drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) have amounted to 18,192,387 43

Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous expenses 2,544,612 91

Military service, including the arrearage 7,665,961 72

Navy service, including the permanent appropriation for the gradual increase of the Navy, 3,527,640 49

Public debt, exclusive of \$81,161 79 in Treasury notes above mentioned, 4,454,172 31

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments, exclusive of \$120,557 79 in Treasury

notes, which will be drawn from the Treasury and cancelled, will amount to 7,300,000

Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous expenses 500,000

Military service 1,530,000

Naval service 300,000

Public debt to the 1st of January 1820, exclusive of \$120,587 79 in Treasury notes above mentioned, 4,970,000

Making the aggregate amount, exclusive of 201,749 58 in Treasury notes, drawn from the Treasury and cancelled, of 25,492,537 43

And leaving on the first of January, 1820, a balance in the Treasury, estimated at 334,996 90

2d of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the first day of October, 1818, (as appears by statement 1,) amounted to 29,681,280 07

And that contracted subsequently to the first day of Jan. 1812, and unredeemed on the first of Oct. 1818, as appears by the same statement, amounted to 68,146,039 84

Making the amount of 97,827,319 91

Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last Annual Report, as unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1818, excepting the sum of \$1,883 13, which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.

On the first day of January, there was added to the amount, for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, and for which the following Stock was issued;

In 6 per cent. stock, 49,524 71

In 7 per cent. stock, 2,646 00

51,670 71

Making 97,878,990 00

From which deduct Louisiana 6 per cent. stock reimbursed on the 21st of Oct. 1818, 4,977,950 00

And deferred stock reimbursed between the 1st of Oct. 1818, and the 1st of Jan. 1819, 252,863 27

5,230,813 27

Making the Public Debt, which was unredeemed on the first Jan. 1819, (as appears by statement 2,) amount to 92,548,177 55

From the 1st of Jan. to the 30th Sept. inclusively, there was by funding Treasury notes, and issuing 3 per cent. stock for interest on old registered debt, added to the Public debt, as appears by statement 3, the amount of 36,135 69

92,684,312 94

From which deduct the amount of Stock purchased during that period (as appears by Statement 4,) 711,957 55

And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock, 243,827 88

955,785 43

Making on the 1st of Oct. 1819, (as appears by Statement 3,) the sum of 91,728,527 51

Since the 30th Sept. there has been redeemed or provision made for the exception of 74 per cent. of the Louisiana stock unpaid on the first of Oct. 1819, amounting to 2,601,817 13

And there will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred 6 per cent. stock, on the 1st Jan. 1820, 241,506 70

2,843,823 65

Leaving the Public debt unredeemed on the 1st Jan. 1820 by estimate, \$88,885,203 66

The Treasury Notes in circulation are estimated, (as appears by Statement 5,) at 181,821 00

The whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands (as appears by Statement 6,) amounts to 4,282,151 12

Of which there has been received at the Office of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, (as appears by Statement 6,) the sum of 2,372,574 31

Leaving outstanding the dates of the several returns from the Land Districts, \$1,909,576 81

2d of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1820.

In presenting the estimate for the

year 1820, it may be proper to observe that, when the internal duties were repealed, on the 31st of December, 1817, the permanent revenue, including those duties, was estimated at 24,525,000 dollars, whilst the annual authorised expenditure was ascertained to be less than 22,000,000 dollars. The repeal of the internal duties reduced the former to 22,025,000 dollars, whilst the payments from the Treasury, during the year 1818, exceeded 26,000,000 dollars; and those of the present year will, probably, fall but little short of 25,500,000 dollars.

In the annual Report of the Treasury of the 21st of November, 1818, the receipts for the present year were estimated at 24,220,000 dollars. Although this estimate will be realized in its general result, deficiencies have been ascertained in the customs, the internal duties and direct tax, the bank dividends and the postage of letters. The deficiency which has occurred in the customs, internal duties and direct taxes, will probably augment, in nearly the same degree, the receipts from those sources in the year 1820, by the payment of the revenue bonds, and of that portion of the internal duties and direct taxes which, if the accustomed punctuality had been observed, would have been received during the present year. But it is probable that the receipts of that year will be diminished by the nonpayment of the bank dividends and by the application of a portion of the proceeds of the public funds to the redemption of the outstanding Mississippi stock. The receipts for the year 1820, applicable to the ordinary and current demands upon the Treasury, may therefore be estimated at 22,000,000 dollars; viz:

Customs, 19,000,000 00

Public lands, 2,000,000 00

Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, 450,000 00

Second instalment due by the U. S. Bank, 500,000 00

Incidental receipts, 50,000 00

Which with the sum estimated to be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1820, 334,996 90

Making the amount of \$22,334,996 90

The estimates of the expenditure for the year 1820 are not yet complete; but it is ascertained, from those which have already been received, that a sum not less than 27,000,000 dollars, will be required for the service of that year. This deficit of nearly 5,000,000 dollars, resulting from the excess of expenditure beyond the receipts, cannot be supplied by any application of the ordinary revenue. After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and remittance of the remainder of the Louisiana stock, about 2,500,000 dollars of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the public stocks should continue above the prices at which the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to purchase. During the years 1821, 1822 and 1823, the average sum of 5,000,000 dollars of the sinking fund will also remain without application, if the price of the public stock should prevent its purchase. Any application of that portion of the sinking fund which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to other branches of the public service, if allowable under the provisions of the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt.

It may be proper to add, that, although some of the items in the estimate for the ensuing year may be considered in their nature temporary, yet it is probable that the estimate for succeeding years will exceed, rather than fall below it.

Under all the circumstances, it is respectfully submitted, that the public interest requires that the revenue be augmented, or that the expenditure be diminished.

Should an increase of the revenue be deemed expedient, a portion of the deficit may be supplied by an addition to the duties now imposed upon various articles of foreign merchandise, and by a reasonable duty upon sales at auction; but it is not probable that any modification of the existing tariff can supersede the necessity of restoring to internal taxation, if the expenditure is not diminished. Should congress deem it expedient to modify the present rate of duties, with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented. It is believed that the present is a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation. The situation of the countries from whence our foreign manufactures have been principally drawn, authorises the expectation, that, in the event of a monopoly of the home market being secured to our cotton and woollen manufactures, a considerable portion of the manufacturing skill and capital of those countries will be promptly transferred to the U. S., and incorporated into the domestic capital of the Union. Should this expectation be realised, the disadvantages resulting from such a monopoly would quickly disappear. In the mean time, it is believed that a system of internal taxation would be severely felt by the great mass of our citizens.

Whether the revenue be augmented, or the expenditure be diminished, a loan to some extent will be necessary. The augmentation of the one, or the diminution

of the other, cannot be effected in sufficient time

"Don't give up the Ship."



ENTERTAINMENT.

JUKE USHER,

Has a sign of THE SHIP, open'd on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (according to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west—12 and 13, in range 12.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,
JOHN BRAND,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
JOHN TILFORD,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.
N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices, where orders being left will be promptly attended to.

P. B. & Co.

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence a new quarter on THIS DAY, 26th inst.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac, at his Ball Room, or at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn.

Cotillion Parties,
Will take place every SATURDAY EVENING, where the ladies are respectively invited. Gentlemen are requested to procure tickets of admittance from Mr. Deverin, or J. Darrac, as none will be admitted without.

Nov. 26, 1819—48-6t

Keel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quicksand, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to Col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. Lanphear, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.

Dec. 17, 1819—51-3m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.
J. BRUE.

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gag BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle IRONS; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still COOKS, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25t

Fayette county, Set.

TAKEN up by Edward Turner, on South Elkhorn, an old BLACK HORSE, fifteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, and some saddle spots on his back—no brand perceptible; appraised to \$16 before JOHN PATTERER.

October 23d, 1819—52-3t

Wanted,

On hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman acquainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office, July 9.

THIS DAY RECEIVED
2500lbs. best Green Coffee

In Barrels, which is offered low for cash, or will be bartered for good mercantable WHISKY, delivered at Louisville—Persons wishing to make the exchange, would do well to call immediately at the Store Rooms of

SHREVE & COMBS.

Oct. 15, 1819.—1-3t

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE SPEECH

OF

JESSE BIEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

Banks and Banking.

PRICE 25 CENTS

December 3d, 1819—49-3t

STRAYED between the 4th and 10th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky., a GREY HORSE, with a dark mane, short dock and switch tail, dark legs, dish face, and full eyes. He is fourteen and a half hands high, or upwards, to the best of my recollection; between six and seven years old; was unshod when he left here. He is supposed to have been raised in the neighborhood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS reward to the person who shall deliver said Horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reasonable expenses.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

December 22d, 1819—52-3t

BIBLES.

A NUMBER of BIBLES, printed on the Lexington Stereotype Plates, are now ready for delivery at the Depository, at S. Trotter's Warehouse. Price to Bible Associations 69 Cents, to others 75 Cents.

By order of the managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary Society.

December 3d, 1819—49-3t

Printers disposed to employ his institution, will please give a few inscriptions to this notice.

SHREVE & COMBS.

Oct. 15, 1819.—1-3t

Just Published,

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JESSE BIEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

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PRICE 25 CENTS

December 3d, 1819—49-3t

Law Office.

W. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL practice Law in conjunction in the Fayette Circuit Court, their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39-3t

Law Office.

W. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL practice Law in conjunction in the Fayette Circuit Court, their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain Brain's Tavern.

Lexington, Dec. 17, 1819—49-3t

Law Office.

W. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL practice Law in conjunction in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am companion and you defendant.

CAROLINE HOFFMAN.

November 25d, 1819—49-3t

Law Office.

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